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tended as an April fool joke?

A Michigan man inquires how may set his rooster shead an hour.

They are now talking of putting the prohibition amendment over the top n one year.

An exchange declares that the ca conading in France is heard in five

A slogan in a neighbor state is: "Kill a dog and raise a sheep in Alabama this year." A good one.

Sammie announces from France that he is in the scrap for all he is worth-100,000 strong.

Britsh advances in Palestine indicate that the Turk has been left to shift for himself as best he may,

There is still room in Uncle Sam'

coffers for a few more dollars of in-

me tax. Come on across "No strikes during the war" is a pr triotic slogan, but Kansas city has

Democrats of West Virginia are said to be planning to return ex-Senator William E. Chilton to the senate.

probably not yet heard of it.

The colonel wasn't commissioned campaigns in Maine for all that.

The March drive against the fruit orop was ineffective. Here's hoping same fortune to the boches.

Judendorff's admission - that planned the drive clashes with the declaration that "me und Gott" did it.

the farmer is doubtless testing his

Holland makes haste to explain tha It was all a mistake about her refusa to accept bread from this country.

That big seventy-five-mile German gun runs true to form-churches seen to have a special attraction for its

It is not believed that the putting of Gen. Foch in supreme command of the French was in response to pro-German

An Oregon newspaper nominates Mr. Taft for the presidency in 1920. wait to hear a second from the

It is presumed that all income tax returns have been filed, and that Uncle Sam is now busy figuring up his side of the income.

Of course it is very well understood that Ambassador Francis is duly sorry if he said anything which hurt Germany's feelings!

Some unfavorable reports have been received of the wheat situation in the west and northwest, but the Tennesse crop is said to be looking fine.

There is no particular fault to be found with the patriotism of Russian soviets which order cotton burned to keep it out of the hands of Germany.

The clocks have been turned up. corn dodger has been given the place of honor on the breakfast table and the ouster suit is nearly over. Next!

In apportioning the pro rate of liberty bonds to be sold in various communities, \$3,000,000 was assigned to Chattanooga and \$2,000,000 to Knox-

An exchange suggests that the kalser had probably heard of that old song about a sour apple tree, hence the Hun destruction of fruit trees wherever they penetrate.

Norman E. Mack, former chairman of the national democratic committee, declares that an attempt to conduct a purely nonpartisan election pext fall uld be a direct play into the hands of the socialists.

Denver flings out, as a sort of challenge, the fact that her criminal courts are closed for three weeks, and asks some of her American neighbor towns to match the indication of cleanness and morality.

The Birmingham Ledger advises those who want to secode from the democratic party on account of probibition to stop and consider where they will find a party refuge. Prohibition is covering the land as waters cover the sea. Everybody's doing it,

KAISER'S PRESTIGE WILL BE DESTROYED.

By the dawn's early light the British flag may still be seen flying rom the town hall at Moreuil. This expresses the situation in the battle today. The tide of invasion reached its highest mark two days ago; since that time it has been practically stationary, and now it is receding here and there. East of Arras the British on Sunday showed their ability to strike back hard, and some important gains were made against the enemy. All the line north of the Somme is being firmly held. South of that river, and especially between the angle of the Ancre and the Luce, intense fighting has taken place between the Germans and the British and colonial troops. From below Moreuil to the Oise the French have brilliantly held the invader and pushed him back in several places.

There is a tone of confidence in reports from allied capitals. Gen. Foth is in supreme command. One hundred thousand Americans have been turned over unreservedly to Gen. Foch. They are hurrying to the battlefield, and the debt of Yorktown will be repaid with interest.

The most savage blows yet being delivered by the Hun are against Amiens. They are uncomfortably close to that junction point and supply depot, and it necessarily follows that if Von Hindenburg they can. Don't badger them. Keep has any fresh divisions to spare they will be shattered against this silence and we'll get you safe across." wall of allied resistance. To turn this position might enable him not only to throw back the defenders on the channel, but would also jeopardize Paris.

If the kaiser fails in this attack it will be as fatal to him politically in his prestige over the world as was Bonaparte's melancholy retreat from Moscow in 1812. The emperor had swept over Europe. He had fought brilliant and successful campaigns in Italy, Austria, Prussia and Spain. The czar Alexander had yielded to him and formed an alliance, but the emperor was not satisfied. With his poration was formed for the purpose, "grand army," made up two-thords of his allies from Prussia. Bavaria, Saxony and Austria, he had invaded Russia. At Smolensk and Borodino he had fought great battles and the Russians had retreated. But they remained in the field, finally threatening his communications, and through the snow-clad countryside he had to fight

Then it was that his prestige faded. Prussia, at that time a defender of liberty, turned against him, as did Austria, and England had always been his consistent enemy.

So today the kaiser faces, in case of defeat, a complete breakdown of the structure he has raised. The effect will be felt in Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, the Balkans, and among his new allies in the Ukraine. It will encourage the bolsheviki to strike again for liberty, enthusiasm. There is probably a place The Turks are weary, and in Central Asia and Siberia the news would have its tremendous influence on public events and alignments. the man who makes something grow

We do not wish to encourage our readers to believe that with where nothing grew before will be such a defeat the war would be over. Napoleon raised after the right close up in front on the home Russian campaign his greatest army. He won victories at Dresden and Lutzen. But he finally fell. The kaiser in this case will still be front. Just now the country is cona formidable opponent. But the outcome will be the more certain. We will not have to face a future with a new Roman or Napoleonic with food and equipment. Can you empire raised up and most of the civilized world forced to live in a think of a way to help in this allstate of semi-vassalage to a despotic autocracy. .

When once the German tide is certainly at a standstill we shall perhaps have a pause in the battle. The invaders are digging in. Then the blow to be struck against him will have to be organized. It will be a part of this battle, but it may take time to marshal the forces to strike it. The great fact is that the offensive has failed. It is a severe blow, it is true, but it has not divided the lines of the that there are certain recompenses for allies. It has not destroyed either army. It has captured no great dous wastage of human life in battle, The planting season is at hand and he farmer is doubtless testing his seeds. The wise ones will do this.

All she did was life in the future.

War. While there has been a tremendous wastage of human life in battle, doubt wastage of human life in battle, the knowledge gained in surgery and of hygiene certainly will result in a she had harvest hands. All she did was great saving of life in the future.

War. While there has been a tremendous wastage of human life in battle, doubt wastage of human life in battle, and quite a distance from knitting." she remarked, "and as for writing cheerful letters to adopted of hygiene certainly will result in a she had harvest hands. All she did was "Explanation?" said Mr. Jarr. "Why paign which will not only throw back the invaders with tremendous loss, but in all probability bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

BERNARD SHAW, VEGETARIAN.

George Bernard Shaw is sometimes interesting, often provoking, but has not been content to wash his feet,

his head and his hands. But Shaw's extreme vegetarianism is not of itself the important comideration. Many others have been and are vegetarians. The effect of the practice on those who indulge it as announced by Shaw is the interesting feature. According to his observations and deductions, feeding upon "raw meat," so to speak, does not engender ferocity, as the popular tradition suggests, but just the reverse. Instead of making vigorous, red blood, it tends to mild manners and passive inertia. According to Shaw, it is the eater of vegetables and soups who is calculated to carry terror to the hosts of the enemy. Instead of using the lion as an emblem, he would, inferribly, drive the Huns out of France by painting pictures of buffalo and

bull moose on his banners. It is George's theory that the fierceness and atrocities of the fighters of intiquity were traceable to their vegetable diet. He even goes so far as to caution those of robust and vigorous constitution against too free a use of vegetables, lest they lose all amenability to the restraints of polite society and devour everything in their path. He thinks these might use a little meat as a sort of sedative. It is the weakling whose system requires ernment must have had a prescience the unmixed vegetable diet. He says that meat is two-thirds water, and continues:

"It is all very well for weakly. amiable characters like my own, to be stoked up to a passable manliness by these terrible vital foods (vegetables). but people with a normal quantity of sand in them will be made pugnacious, and the naturally pugnacious intensified into positive Huns, when the

water is taken out of their diet." This philosophy ought to reconcile us measurably to meatless days-that is, most of us. The mest ration of the soldier may be gradually reduced under such a scheme while his prowess increases in a corresponding ratio. The resulting accumulations of meat might then be fed to a few belligerent government had gone early into the editors and senators to restrain them

long range of the German gun at Laon, nearly always different. He enjoys which is firing on Paris, is obtained by himself most when making his way sending the projectile so high in the air. against the crowd. If he were to be that a rarefled strata is reached, which drowned in a river, like as not his offers little resistance to it. Twenty body would be found up stream. But years ago Col. Ingalls estimated that if just now he is making boast of the a gun were elevated at 48% degrees fact that he has religiously-that's and the proper velocity obtained the not the way he would say it-ab-, shell would rise eighteen miles in the stained from "flesh, fish, fowl, alcohol air and that it would fall to the earth and tobacco" since the war began. He forty-nine miles from where fired. The colonel explained that this enormous metaphorically speaking, but included theoretical range was due to the fact that the high initial velocity of the shell carried it swiftly, and with very high remaining velocity, into the upper rarefled strata of air, where the retardation by the air and consequent loss of velocity by the shell is proportionately far less than in the lower and denser strata nearer the earth's surface. No powder existed at that day, nor in the present day for that matter, that would not destroy the accuracy-life of the gun, under the pressures and heat necessary for the 4,000 feet per second velocity, in a very 1ew

INTO RAREFIED AIR.

Students of ballistics believe that the

Already, however, there were several naval guns which developed a 3,000feet-per-second velocity and the guns firing on Dunkirk have had a range of twenty-one miles. We are now building at Washington a gun with a 2,800-feetper-second velocity, of 16-inch diameter, which will have a range of twenty-three miles,

Unless there is something radically new in the new Krupp gun it will not last but a few days.

A LINCOLN STORY.

In the senate we are being treated to an exhibition of peevishness at the military situation. Senators are taking it out in attacking the administra tion. They seem to forget that our govalmost preternatural to have known our exact needs and to have prepared for them. For years we were building a great navy and it now ranks with the best. We began getting an army ready as soon as there was a strong belief we would enter the war. We have for years spent as much on army and navy as any other government. Of course many mistakes have been made. but the most severe critics are people who did not suggest anything very different from what was done; many of whom opposed the very measures necessary for protection. Who realized that it was not navy, nor army so much as merchant ships which would be the prime need? Mr. McAdoo's shipping bill was turned down. If the building of ships we would now have tions,

ing. This reminds us of a story that Theodore Roosevelt used to tell as to what Abraham Lincoln once said when he was being bombarded with sugges-

"At the White House one day some gentlemen from the west were much excited and troubled about the commissions or emissions of the administration. The president heard them patiently and then replied: 'Gentlemer suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to carry across Niagara river on a rope, would you shake the cable, or keep shouting out to him, Blondin, stoop a little more -go a little faster-lean a little more to the north-lean a little more to the south?" No! You would hold your breath as well as your tongue and keep your hands off until he was safe over. The government is carrying an immense weight. Untold treasures are in their hands. They are doing the best That's the sort of spirit which will win

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM. news item states that in a Wyo ping district, a few business men and officials banded together to procure the planting in wheat of more than eight square miles of virgin soil-land that had not been previously and would not have been sown but for them. A corten tractors were purchased and arrangements for watering made with the Fort Laramie and North Platte irrigation project. The field of 5,480 acres has been christened the "Liberty wheat field," and its crop is to be devoted to feeding the country and its allies in the war.

A commendable feature of this enterprise is that it comprehends a val uable contribution which would not have been rendered but for the initiative of those who undertook it. It crowds against nobody else's endeavor, but strikes out into an unhampered field. There is a suggestion in this. It is important, of course, to keep up for the man who tells us from day to

There are plenty of men to go to the fronted with the problem of getting them there and keeping them supplied

The New Surgery. (Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

The grim necessity of war has made surgeons go about operations which in times of peace would have been regarded as too severe to attempt. The fact that the surgeons have succeeded in saving lives which must have been lost under the old surgery is a proof

Technique cannot be bestowed altoso that surgical skill, which comes only from long practice, must spread slowly enable skilled surgeons elsewhere in an hour or so-why, it was easy. She romantic, One name was Sergt. Harold the world to attain results which formerly were considered impossible.

Already the literature of medicine me. No trouble at all except to make and of surgery contains news of wonderful things done in the hospitals of Europe, but the printed page cannot was easy, compare in value with the oral descriptions made by the very men who hot embers."
have done things. For this reason the "But what of Sir Berkeley Moynihan, Leeds, England, to the American clinical congress of surgeons at Chicago, unusual interest among the surgeons of the country. Seattle was well represented at that meeting.

One of the most important developments in surgery reported by Sir Berkeley was in the treatment of shrappel wounds in the lungs. If the methods only were applicable to bullet and sharpnel wounds, they would not be of tremendous interest, for the reason that presently the world will remove the cause of those injuries. However, the new surgery of the lungs opens a wide field, and among the possibilities is a surgical operation for certain forms of pulmonary tubercu-Sir Berkeley described an operation

on the lung to remove shell splinters, which surgeons at the congress for merly believed to be impossible. When the pleural cavity is opened the exterior pressure of the atmosphere causes the lungs to collapse. This does not dismay the surgeons of the new school. While the patient is breathsplinter is removed from the injured organ, incisions are made if necessary and infected tissue removed. The lung is cleansed of slivers and shell pieces just as one cleans a ponge. The amazing thing about it is that the patient suffers no shock, and neither the nor the temperature is affected.

The surgery of the thorax, while perhaps the most impor int, by no means exhausts the list of wonders performed. human life has progressed marvelously, and this at a time when the science of destroying life almost has attained perfection.

FIFTY-FOUR MEMBERS ADMITTED TO CHURCH

The revival campaign een in progress at the Highland Park M. E. church, south, for the past two and at the morning service Dr. N. M. Watson, the pastor, received fifty-four people int othe church. There were eighty applicants for church member-ship, but several of these were not

and the large number of new members was convincing evidence of the splendid success of the revival. Of the fifty-four members received into the house of worship in question twenty-foru received the rite of baptism, and the others came either by profession of faith or letter.

The rite of infant bantism was adninistered to two little tots. Special Easter music was a feature of the service. Easter lilles and other spring flowers made up the decora

until the boys in khaki can get at the our bridge. Criticism of the president ditorium of the church and it was necis a very poor way to do your bit, It essary to use a large number of chairs, **OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE**



THE JARR FAMILY By Roy L. McCardell

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"It's just wonderful about that long-, for the battlefield then." range gun the Germans have," began Mrs. Jarr. "I suppose our allied armies will have them, too, and then there will

> "Why, you don't suppose women long-distance gun,

do you?" Mr. Jarr. to prevent," revent," re-Mrs. Jarr.

from where the shots hit, perhaps it is you ladies who long to minister to the in some German family's kitchen garden and the German housewife attends to it will have to stick to war knitting ar as part of her housework. I remember when I was visiting at Uncle Henry's to your adopted soldier farm I saw an old-fashloned bakeoven the farmhouse yard, near the woodpile eyes are weak and my fingers are sore and quite a distance from the house. from knitting," she remarked, "and as she'd rake the fire out when the big ters to adopted soldiers, hem?" brick oven was good and hot, then put "Well," said Mrs. Jarr, "yo brick oven was good and hot, then put "Well," said Mrs. Jarr, "you know her bread and ples in the bake oven by Cora Hickett was so enthusiastic in her the aid of a long-handled wooden paddle. at one time and twenty ples, she told

and filling for the ples-but the rest of it Meanwhile she sent the name of Corpl fire in the brick oven and raking out the "But what has an outdoor, old-fashioned bakeoven got to do with the German mystery long-distance gun?" asked the bewildered Mr. Jarr.

"I am telling you that," replied Mrs. arr. "Women used to attend to those bakeovens, and I know the long-distance guns can be no more complicated or no harder to attend to So when we have Jarr. them it will be suitable that women op-

"Fine idea!" said Mr. Jarr, scornfully.
"Do you mean to tell me that you think the ordnance department, long-distance-

be something gun division, will be sending Maj. Doug-practical and real- las McKaig around to the neighbors' ly helpful for the back yards delivering long-distance guns women to do." to the ladles?" "I don't see why not," Mrs. Jarr re-

plied. "I'm not strong enough to work in an ammunition factory, and I want to do some real war work."

"Well, it will be some time yet before the ladies will be able to do their house-

"I see nothing work interrupted only by running to the prevent," re- yard or to the roof to feed another shell plied Mrs. Jarr. to the long-distance gun, which every "If that gun is well-regulated home will have charge over seventy miles of," said Mr. Jarr. "Meanwhile, I think over seventy miles of," said Mr. Jarr. mysterious gun that shoots 'em far away writing comforting and cheerful letters Mrs. Jarr gave a snift of protest. "My

od. Then dost protest about writing cheerful let-

work for the Ladies' Wartime Letter However, the certain knowledge of the Then she'd shut the bake-oven door, writing league. She got lists of soldiers achievements of the army surgeons will leave the bread and ple there to bake names and picked out two of the most ence Love. She began writing to Harold Birdsong and got a nice letter in return She sent her picture and asked for his. except, of course, making the Clarence Love to her Cousin Rosalle in Sandusky, O., who had recently visited New York. Her cousin thought it would interest her adopted soldier to tell his all about New York. She found out he had been raised in New York and was stationed there in the army building. Yes, and Miss Cora Hickett's adopted

soldier?" asked Mr. Jarr. "She got his picture; it showed he was in a colored regiment," said Mrs "Yes, now Cora and her cousin both want to do real war work, too, such Women need not leave home as shooting long-distance guns at home.

INCREASE OF TOOL POWER ON LAND SOLUTION—HENRY FORD

public a statement in which he argues work, that it is not the number of troops on "Th the western front that will win war, but the brain power that equips them with machinery to fight in a superior fashion. The reports of a phenomenal German gun at this time make his judgment appear prophetic. "To me it seems out of place to send men with bare bodies and rifles against trenches of concrete, fortified with barbed wire," he said. "A small tank can be made for attack, carrying

two men and a machine gun with armor protection strong enough to re-sist the hail of machine gun bullets and shrapnel splinters. Such tanks, if standardized, could be produced at the rate of 1,000 or 2,000 a day. "And, once production were started. 90,000 tanks could be made in three months. Distributed equally along the western front, this output would place one tank every eighteen feet. In each tank two men, shielded by armor

plate, with a machine gun, would have the offensive power of fifty soldiers with rifles. That advantage would come from possession of the better piece of fighting machinery." Teamwork Necessary.

Mr. Ford's statement pleads no for more inventiveness in war methods, but deals with the labor situation at home and the profiteering

problem. "Many war plants are having labor troubles because the men know that the business is built on a speculation for a quick profit and will be dropped, he said. "Corporate and business leadership that measures its success by war profits cannot object if workmen take the same viewpoint. Profiteering breeds distrust and antagonism. Yet today smooth teamwork between

labor and leadership is needed for the

very life of our nation."

The statement follows, in part: "We Americans can win the war but only if we throw the whole weight industries and tool power into the balance. This war is the greatest engineering feat the world has even known. The side that musters the best machinery will win. We do not yet realize that our problem centers in the management of factories and the fullest use of machinery; nor have titles of industrial output from our we organized to concentrate our in factories depends upon two things-

New York.-Henry Ford has made dustrial resources upon essential war "The United States produces half the steel and half the coal of the world. Converted into machinery of

warfare, this would be decisive on the

Russia Lacked Machines. "Russia, with a man power of 185,-000,000, was almost entirely lacking in machine power. She mobilized 15,-000,000 men, but she sent them into poorly equipped, armed with obsolete rifles, small-caliber guns, and in many cases only with clubs. poorly equipped and poorly armed army was pitted against the vastly superior rifles, machine guns and large-caliber cannon, which were turned out in vast quantities by great factories and a highly organized railroad system in Germany. Russia lost 5,000,000 men and her power collapsed.
"The lesson for us is that not numbers nor latent resources, but better machinery and better organization are

decisive in warfare. "A tractor engine will plow, harvest, seed, pull binders, make hay, cut ensilage, pump water, churn and do the chores of the farm. It will multiply the power of every farm worker and give him new joy and pride in his work. It will keep the boy on the farm. With the aid of tractors a reduced number of farm laborers can still produce a full crop.

"One tractor sent to France or Engand now will produce fifty times its weight and bulk in wheat and food this year. One ship carrying tractors now is as good as fifty ships carrying food next fall.

"In a properly organized factory running on one model an ordinary workman can build a tractor in fifteen days, and each tractor will add working power of two or three men to a farm during the whole year. Fifteen thousand mon can produc 1,000 tractors a day, or 200,000 tractors a year.

How to Get More Food.

"We shall get more food not - by bookkeeping and cierical regulation in the cities, but by the use of more and better machinery on the land "Success in producing great quanleadership and labor. These must work in confidence and harmony with each other. Absentee control can never get the best out of the factory. The heads of industry must live close to their work; they must know metals and machines and be ready to give every man, a square deal.

Farms Drained of Men. "In our food problems also we have failed ot realize that the solution lies failed of realize that the solution lies in the increase of tool power on the land. The farms of England, Francound America have been drained of their men, first to fill the armies, then to fill the munition factories; so that today food production lags. For three decades men have been leaving the farms to get to the easier work of the factories and on rallroads, where enfacteries and on railroads, where en-gine power has removed the drudgery of heavy muscular labor. The curse of Adan—to labor in the sweat of thy brow—still rests upon farm work-ers. It remains for America to carry engine power to agriculture. Until ers. It remains for America to carry engine power to agriculture. Until 1850 harvesting and thrashing wery done by human muscles, using sickle, scythe and fiall. Then America invented the binder and harvesting machine and shifted these two tasks to the animal. Today America must substitute engine power for human and animal muscles on all kinds of farm work.

"Our democracy is on trial. Can our institutions bring out the latent energies of our people, and the moral forces of discipline and order? Can we subordinate individual selfishness and profiteering to the welfare of the group? If so—and I am sure that we can—we shall win the war. We know that armed robbery, land grabbing belong to the primitive ages; today civilized men take their cases to court. In supporting President Wilson's national policies, we stand for a reign of justice and right among nations. With him we are fighting for the birth of a new world order based upon the rights of the common people."

KAISER LIKED BRITISH, SAYS MELVILLE E. STONE

England, America and Germany the Logical Allies, He Said.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, made a confession, in his talk at the St. Louis club last night, that he had not believed before the war that there was going to be any

war.
"I had spent years on that question."
he said. "The late Joseph B. McCullagh,
of St. Louis, said the true newsgatherer was the man who knew where hell was going to break loose next, and had a man on the spot. Well, I didn't have a man on the spot, because I didn't believe hell was going to break loose.
"In a talk with Prince Henry of Prus-

sia a year after his visit to the United States, I spoke of the strain between England and Germany. He alluded, in replying, to the story that the toast "To the Day' was drunk in the German navy. and said: 'Even though we intended it, do you think we would allow the men in the mess to declare war on Britain?"
"Soon after, I talked with the kaiser,

and we had a lengthy discussion. He said several times that his view was that the logical alliance should be ween England, the United States and Germany, against the Latin powers.

Was Thoroughly Fooled.

"At the New York Pilgrim society diner to Admirals Seymour and Hamilton, Admiral Seymour told me of the spy work of the Germans in East Anglia. At the same time, in Canada, Northcliffe was preaching on the German preparation for war. I didn't believe it. lifetime watching for hell to break loose was fooled. But when it broke, I got a man across with \$30,000 to finance our

people. Mr. Stone told of the investigation conducted by him into the charge that the hands of Belgian children had been cut off by the Germans. He said he had been unable to obtain authentic evidence of any such occurrence, and he expressed the belief that the story originally came from German sources. The persons originating such a story, he explained, would know that the story would be disproved, and they would hope n this way to discredit other stories of German atrocities, many of which are

Speaking of censorship. Mr. Stone said that it was always necessary in wartime, and that he was sorry a censorship law had not been enacted in this country. However, he said, the voluntary censorship has taken its place.

Papers Faithful to Pledge.

"Of the nearly eleven hundred news-papers in the Associated Press." he said, 'I do not know of one that has wilfully transgressed the regulations of the voluntary censorship. At a meeting of the organization every man declared in favor of standing by the administration in this matter, and I went to Washington and pledged the faith of the Associated Press to President Wilson. And I have not learned that, in any instance, any paper in the Associated Press has vio-

lated the wish of the government.
"The Associated Press has no opinion. It tries to tell you the plain truth, sub-ject only to one thing. It is not going to tell anything that will damage the interest of the allies in this war. It is going to be the absolute and willing slave of the administration at Washington which is charged with the responsibility of the conduct of this war. It is going to go as far as it can with what intelligence God has given it to help in this great struggle of civilization against savagery.

Harassed by Censors.

"Very recently our dispatches have been permitted to go through London. The management of the British censor-Sir Edward Cook, one of the two men in charge, is a trained newspaper man. But the other man should not be there. He is a brother of the ex-governor of Jamacia, Swettenham, who ordered American relief workers and supplies off the island after the disaster there. Like brother, he is a violent enemy of the United States.

"This is not an arraignment of England. In the exigency of the time, some incompetent men have been placed in the censorship. The same thing has happened in some branches of our own government, and we have had some of the most stupid, impossible orders from

Washington. As a proof of the value of truthful publicity in determining the world's opinion Mr. Stone pointed out that "every civi-lized nation not bound to Prussia by hoops of steel has set its face against its brutality and savagery." The reason Canada, Australia, India and even South Africa joined in hearty support of Brit-ain, he said, was that they had learned

CASTORIA

the truth through publicity.

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Signature of hat Hillitage